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                   UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                    NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
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                         WESTERN DIVISION
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    UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, - Docket No. 3:10-cr-522
5
       Plaintiff,
                                  Toledo, Ohio
                                  June 18, 2012
6
                                  Sentencing
           V.
7
    ALEX DAVID COOK,
8
       Defendant.
9
                 TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING HEARING
10
               BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES G. CARR
                  UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.
11
    APPEARANCES:
12
    For the Plaintiffs:
                         United States Attorneys' Office
                          By: Thomas O. Secor
13
                               Gene Crawford
                          Four SeaGate, Suite 308
14
                          Toledo, OH 43604
                          (419) 259-6376
15
    For the Defendant:
                         Elizabeth Kelley
16
                          Suite 285
                          13938A Cedar Road
17
                          Cleveland, OH 44118-3204
18
                          (216) 410-6923
19
    Court Reporter:
                         Tracy L. Spore, RMR, CRR
                          1716 Spielbusch Avenue
20
                          Toledo, Ohio 43624
                          (419) 213-5520
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23
    Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography,
    transcript produced by notereading.
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(Commenced at 11:25 p.m.)
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                THE CLERK: Case number 3:10-CR-522, United
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    States of America versus Alex David Cook. Matter called
    for sentencing.
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                THE COURT: The defendant is present in
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6
    court with his attorney, Ms. Elizabeth Kelley. The
    government is represented by Gene Crawford and Tom
7
    Secor, Assistant United States Attorneys. Also present
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9
    is Shawna Sizemore, U.S. Pretrial Service and Probation
10
    officer.
11
                Counsel, did you receive and review the
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    presentence report? If so, do you have any objections?
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    If not, are you prepared to proceed with sentencing?
                MS. KELLEY: Yes, we received it; we
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    reviewed it, and we do not have any objections.
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                THE COURT: Mr. Crawford?
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                MR. CRAWFORD: Your Honor, the government
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    has received the report, reviewed it, and we do not have
    any objections.
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                THE COURT: Mr. Cook, did you read the
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    presentence report?
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                THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: And did you understand what it
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    says and what it means?
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                THE DEFENDANT: I do believe so, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: And did Ms. Kelley go over it
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    with you and answer any questions that you might have
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    had?
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: And are you satisfied that she
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    has represented you dutifully and diligently and given
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7
    you and your case enough time and attention throughout
    the entire course of the proceedings during which she's
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9
    been your attorney?
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                THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
11
                THE COURT: And that she's prepared both
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    yourself and herself adequately for each stage of the
13
    proceedings?
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                THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Okay.
                                   There are a couple of
    motions. I've read the sentencing memorandum; I've read
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    the letters submitted on behalf of the defendant.
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18
    There's a motion with respect to the computer; is that
    correct?
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                MS. KELLEY: Yes, it is, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: And as I indicated in chambers,
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    I'm going to deny that motion without prejudice to renew
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    in the event of a postconviction relief petition.
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    believe that the request rather than being based on
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    something newly discovered or something newly learned
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about technology or whatever, that it encompasses an
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    inquiry that either has been adequately undertaken or,
    to the extent that it may not have been, could have been
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    undertaken or certainly could have been raised as a
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    concern for before trial. As I say, that's without
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    prejudice.
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7
                I think that's the only pending motion; is
    that correct?
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9
                MS. KELLEY: And I also filed a motion for
    bond pending appeal.
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11
                THE COURT: Of course. Oh, no, we'll have
12
    to talk about that.
13
                The government, have you seen that motion?
    And if so --
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15
                MR. CRAWFORD: Your Honor, we've seen the
    motion. We wouldn't have any objection to
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17
    self-surrender, but I understand appellate bond is
18
    something different. I understand they're going to have
    an appeal; I understand they're going to have issues
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20
    raised on appeal. Whether they can meet the high burden
    of showing the likelihood of success on retrial, I don't
21
22
    think that showing's been made. I don't know that it's
    been attempted to be made.
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24
                THE COURT: I'll set a date before which
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    he's not to self-surrender sufficient to enable you to
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file a written response so that I can then rule on that.
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2
                MS. KELLEY: And in turn would I have an
3
    opportunity to respond to that?
 4
                THE COURT: Yes. In fact, why don't you
5
    respond by July 2, and Ms. Kelley, you respond by July
6
         And I'll make the self-surrender date not earlier
7
    than September 1 or whatever the Monday -- the Tuesday
    after Labor Day is. And, of course, the same conditions
8
9
    of release will maintain.
10
                To confirm the quideline range, the total
    offense level is 35, criminal history category of I.
11
12
    to Counts 1 and 2 the quideline range is 168 to 210
    months. As to Count 3 it's 120 months. As to Counts 1
13
    and 2 there's a mandatory minimum of five years or 60
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15
    months. Would you agree, Mr. Crawford?
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                MR. CRAWFORD: Yes, Your Honor.
17
                THE COURT: Ms. Kelley, would you agree with
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    those guideline ranges?
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                MS. KELLEY: Yes, Your Honor.
20
                THE COURT: Anything on behalf of the
21
    government?
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                MR. CRAWFORD: Your Honor, briefly, I point
23
    out that in talking to Mr. Secor and others, I think
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    this is the first internet child pornography case that
25
    we've had in this divisions, perhaps ever, and the Court
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sat through the case. The jurors sat through the case; they saw the evidence. They saw what we can all agree is the unimaginable abuse that occurred to the victims in order to make this pornography. And yet we had the trial, which is certainly Mr. Cook's right, but he denied responsibility for it. The jury didn't believe him. He continues to deny responsibility today. The Court has before it the information in the sentencing report. And we would rely on the Court's discretion to impose an appropriate sentence in this case.

With respect to supervised release, we recommend a sentence of approximately ten years of supervised release which would more or less represent the balance between a mandatory minimum and what the guideline sentence would be, assuming the Court does not impose a guideline sentence.

THE COURT: Ms. Kelley, on behalf of your client? And as I indicated in chambers, I'm inclined to vary significantly from the guideline range and impose a term around 72 months. That's somewhat higher than the minimum mandatory. To anticipate my reasons, if that's what I do -- of course, I haven't heard from you or your client, but I want you both to know that's what's on my mind. That certainly imposing a guideline sentence is not on my mind. It's far more severe than it is

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sufficient to accomplish the purposes of sentencing.
But I'd have to take into consideration lack of
acceptance, which has already been computed into the
base offense level, and the fact he we went to trial.
And quite candidly, I didn't believe his testimony.
            I want you to know that's on my mind. It's
certainly not to impose, never has been, to impose a
quideline sentence. At one point I think -- Ms.
Sizemore can confirm this, or Mr. Secor or Mr.
Crawford -- I had understood and was appalled by the
process; it was a 15-year mandatory minimum.
relieved to learn that it was substantially less than
that. And I will say that if it were not a minimum
mandatory term, I would think of something below that as
being appropriate. But under all the circumstances,
that's where I am in the thoughts about the sentencing
having prepared myself for today's proceeding.
            So that being said, first on behalf of your
client, then I'll ask Mr. Cook to speak before I
proceed.
            MS. KELLEY:
                         Thank you, Your Honor. A
number of points I would like to address. First of all,
in terms of sentencing, as you noted, I submitted a
detailed sentencing memorandum. I know the Court has
read it, studied it, and reflected upon it. And as the
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    Court noted, a guideline sentence of 14 to 17 and a half
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    years would be not only unreasonable but unconscionable.
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    In the sentencing memorandum we asked this Court to
    administer a variance of that sentence and to give Alex
4
5
    the minimum mandatory of five years. That, we firmly
6
    believe, would be sufficient but not greater than what
7
    is needed to fulfill the purposes of the 3553(a)
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    factors. In particular, as this Court learned during
9
    the trial, as this Court has learned during the pendency
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    of postconviction proceedings, Mr. Cook has no prior
11
    criminal record and indeed up until the moment that he
12
    was indicted he enjoyed a sterling reputation in his
13
    community.
14
                THE COURT: Still does, from many people.
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                MS. KELLEY: As this Court remembers, every
    single day during the trial the courtroom was packed,
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17
    and many of those people submitted letters, which I
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    attached to the sentencing memorandum. Many of those
19
    same people are gathered here in the courtroom today.
20
    Also, as I put forth in the sentencing memorandum, Mr.
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    Cook poses no danger whatsoever --
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                THE COURT:
                            I agree.
23
                MS. KELLEY: -- to the community.
24
                Thank you, then I'll move on.
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                THE COURT: And the likelihood that he's a
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    danger to young children, which is always a concern,
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    appears to be very slight, if existent at all.
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    taking that into account --
                MS. KELLEY: I appreciate that.
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                THE COURT: -- in fashioning my sentence.
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                MS. KELLEY: Alex is extremely nervous
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7
    today. He would like to address the Court, but in order
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    that his thoughts are cogent, he gave me a letter which
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    I would like to read to the Court, if I may.
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                THE COURT: Okay.
                MS. KELLEY: Your Honor, I just wanted to
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    say that I came here today with a heavy heart. I also
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    want to say that I respect Your Honor and the jury
    system of our country. Because I have that respect for
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    Your Honor and the jury system, I could not and cannot
    now come into this Court and lie and say that I did
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    something that I know in my heart and soul I did not do.
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    I will also say that my intent is to appeal this
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    conviction and clear my name. I deeply respect and
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    thank Your Honor for all of the mercy you have shown me.
    I would also ask for your compassion and leniency at
21
22
    this time.
23
                Also, if the Court pleases, Mr. Jerry Cook,
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    Alex's father, would like to address this Court.
                THE COURT:
25
                            Okay.
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MS. KELLEY: And before he does, I would like to touch upon two matters.

First of all, for purposes of the record, I would like to address the motion to inspect the I would like to assure the Court that I did not file that motion in bad faith. And I did it out of a well-founded belief that indeed this was important and could be dispositive. I was contacted by Mark Vassel, our computer expert, several weeks ago who thought of yet another thing that should be done in terms of the inspection. I said to him, I said, you had opportunity back when this case was going to trial. You had opportunity earlier this spring in advance of our new trial motion. Why did you not think of it? said that this case had deeply troubled him, and he had done some additional research into the issue of context. And he addresses those points in subpoints 8 until the end of his affidavit. I told him that he was welcome to explore that; however, he needed to contact the Toledo PD and get permission to inspect. They denied that permission to inspect, and they told him that Mr. Cook's attorney, that is to say me, would need to -- I would need to file a copy or a motion with the Court requesting permission. I asked Mr. Vassel to produce an affidavit, which he did last Thursday. And I promptly

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    filed that motion. And I believe Mr. Cook is going to
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    address a little bit more in particularity that
    particular issue. And with that in mind, we will now
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    hear from Mr. Cook.
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                THE COURT: Okay.
                MR. JERRY COOK: Forgive me, Your Honor.
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7
    am nervous. We have never been in a situation like this
    before. We've been in a court for minor traffic
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9
    accidents. That was it.
                When this hit, it was devastating.
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    didn't know what to do. We trusted our system, and we
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    trusted the public defender's office. And I think
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    there's some misconception what I read in documentation
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    that for some reason, because we changed lawyers so
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    late, that we were trying to pull a fast one and
    mislead, and that was never our intent.
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                THE COURT: I understand that.
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                MR. JERRY COOK: You don't believe that.
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                But we came in June of last year -- late
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    June, early July. And we found out that our public
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    defender, after she told Alex to go to his court
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    appointed psychologist, and get him to convince Alex
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    that he did this, and that she would come and talk to
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    our pastor and get him to convince Alex that he did
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    this, that we knew she was not going to represent Alex.
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And she further called that out when we asked her about computer forensics that she supposedly did with the computer forensic guy; didn't have the right computer name, type of computer. We knew we had to do something. So at that point we started looking for a new lawyer. We live approximately two and half, three hours from here. Our town doesn't even have a criminal lawyer. Wе went to a nearby town, Mount Vernon, and tried to find somebody to represent in federal court. We found out through the process that there's actually different districts. We never knew that. And a lawyer down there couldn't try up here. So we went out on a search in July to try -- mid July to try to find a lawyer up here, and we found Ms. Kelley around the latter part of the first week, the second week of August with the trial beginning September 6. At that time we interviewed her, we interviewed several other lawyers. We chose Ms. Kelley. And at that time we never had a concern that she would never be adequately prepared. She did her best. But I think in this type of a trial, Alex said that she just could not be prepared in less than three weeks before we

At that same time we had to go find a computer forensic individual, and we found a gentleman

come before a trial of this magnitude.

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over in the Cleveland area, Mark Vassel. At that time he tried to get access, and it took him a week and a half to two weeks to get access. So now we're less than a week before trial, and he has basically one day to investigate that computer and look at that computer.

And since this has happened, I've looked and watched this intently in the media. There's a case in Mansfield, Ohio right now at the state level. In the paper the government says they take minimally 30 days to look at this. We had less than a week for our computer expert to do the evaluation. And he had to come to Toledo to do that. So he does not have enough time to even really thoroughly look at the computer to present that at trial. And I believe in my heart that's a disservice to not only Alex, but the justice system when that can happen. And these things happen. understand that. But I think what's more disturbing about this whole thing is Alex's story has not changed one iota. He came to me and said what was going on. And in my mind I cannot believe anything could happen that he'd be looking at any of this time at all. It's just frightening. There's no way this could happen. Look at the individual. Well, I don't believe they ever did look at the individual. I don't believe these charges were ever appropriate for 34 files on a

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computer, 32 of which had never been looked at, never been viewed, never been opened. And two that he said that he didn't know what they were, but they were inappropriate; he deleted them. And that's what he told the government. And guess what? They were in the deleted trash pile.

At that time he met -- and he's always been taught to respect law enforcement. And things out of this trial came out that surprised me. He met with, I believe, Special Agent Pape in the Toledo office -- or excuse me, the Lima office where he was given his rights, and he was given his video statement, signed, dated, and printed out for him in that office. Alex later remembers that there's a video camera in that case, and he said there was no video. Well, guess what? We asked for that video, and we can't get it. Oh, I made a mistake. I lied on the document when I typed it. I'm sorry to say lied, Your Honor, but I believe that's what it is. It's a laziness and a mistake that he checked the wrong box. But political correctness aside, it's wrong. He also supposedly signed a statement that day. We don't know when it was signed or what was in that statement because we never received a copy of it. And when we finally did, all it had was a date stamp on it, no time stamp.

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My son made a mistake. He did not read the entire document, and he signed it anyway. That was a mistake. But he did read the first part of it, first several sentences, and it never mentioned anything about child pornography in that at all. That is beared [sic] out by two polygraph examinations he took by Bill Evans in Akron, Ohio that he never once told any of that information in that statement to anybody. He never once downloaded or knowingly looked at child pornography. Two polygraphs that were submitted to the government, and they knew that. Special Agent Pape said he took a polygraph test, and it was inconclusive. And this is what shocked me. But he told -- during the pretrial hearing that he told Alex he was responding to those polygraphs, and that wasn't true because it was inconclusive. That's when I found out that the FBI during an interrogation can lie. I don't agree with I understand they've got a tough job. But I never thought agents of our government could lie to individual citizens. Case aside, laws, we accept that. But in a court of law, in this trial in front of a jury he was asked, Did you ever lie to Alex Cook? And he said, No. And that's wrong. That's wrong. He also said that he printed -- when he printed out his two rights statements in his video statements he gave them

to him. He then said in a court of law he didn't have a printer to print out his statement to make. Your Honor, if he printed out those two, how could he not print out that one? I believe that also was a lie. When he got caught -- and he said in the suppression hearing that he never -- that that was Alex's words. Then later in the statement he said, well, no, that was my paraphrasing. It wasn't Alex's words. He paraphrased the entire thing. That was another inconsistency in his testimony.

And, Your Honor, you made a statement, and I hope you hold to, and I believe you will because you are a very honorable man, that when they get into an interrogation room that everything goes astray. Like you said --

THE COURT: I had a session afterwards which the agents and the government will never forget. I made my views absolutely clear. The United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation, when they deliberately fail to record interviews when the Toledo Police Department does, Lucas County Sheriff does, the Ohio State Highway Patrol, so far as I'm aware, practically every other law enforcement agency in this state does, they're cheating. And that's how I feel about it. They come into court wearing the Special Agent's badge and reputation. And when they fail to record, as can easily be done, they're

taking advantage of that. And I understand that. And I have made that indisputably clear. And I have told the government and the FBI, the next time somebody stands trial and they have failed to record the interview, I am going to instruct the jury in as plain, as blunt terms as humanly possible, in a way that would cause them to weigh that failure, and take that into account, and to hold it against the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I feel very strongly about that, Mr. Cook. I really do. I'm using a very blunt term. They cheat when they fail to record every conversation.

This is the second occasion where conviction has been obtained on the basis of an unrecorded conversation. The first time was a lawyer of high standing in this community. And he told a story that diverged from that of the FBI. And the jury is here to believe -- yeah.

I said, candidly, I don't believe your son, aside from all of that. Okay. I understand your views. He is your son. And it's incredible for you that he could have committed the acts which the jury found him guilty. But the jury has. And the Congress of the United States has said to me I must impose at least a five-year term. I find that hideous. Where does the Congress of the United States -- it has the authority

certainly, but the wisdom that is necessary to treat each defendant, no matter his crime, no matter how guilty, no matter what doubt one might have about his guilt and the accuracy of the jury's verdict, where does it get the wisdom to assess on everybody convicted of the same crime, regardless of circumstances, regardless of prior criminal involvement, regardless of personal characteristics, all the things and all else that we as judges have to take into account and must take into account in trying to craft the sentence? Congress has been elected by the people and therefore, at least in theory, is expressing the will of the people that that's what we have to do in some select set of cases. And that is a view with which I disagree absolutely.

I am far from infallible. And my judgment, quite properly, is going to be questioned in this case on appeal. That's fine. I welcome an appeal. And if I erred either in my decisions before or during trial, or at this proceeding, I should be reversed. And that never bothers me. That's what the Courts of Appeal are here for, because judges are not infallible. But when it comes time to impose a mandatory minimum sentence, that's not right. But that's what, in this area, Congress and the law require.

MR. JERRY COOK: I understand that, Your

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    Honor. Thank you.
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                THE COURT: So I agree with you in that
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    regard.
                MR. JERRY COOK: Also, I'd like to say, Your
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    Honor, when you think about that and you think, well,
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    video camera, I just did my own quick numbers, $250 for
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    a video camera.
                THE COURT: Mr. Cook, I understand that.
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    Absolutely. And that's part of it. How much? Go to
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    Radio Shack and get a tape recorder.
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                THE DEFENDANT: They could outfit the entire
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    FBI with less than we spent in one minute of our
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    national budget.
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                THE COURT: As I say, you're welcome to
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    obtain a transcript of my remarks if you want. I think,
    if nothing else, you'd be a bit gratified to hear me say
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    it. I've basically condensed it right now. But I mean
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    what I say. The next time the Federal Bureau Of
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    Investigation comes before me and they don't have a
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    recording of the defendant's statement, I'm going to
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    tell the jury exactly what I think about that conduct.
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    If that means a quilty person goes free, so be it.
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    Shame on them for taking advantage of the stature that
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    they have, that they've earned over the past nearly 100
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    years of their existence. That's exactly what they're
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doing. They know what they're doing, and they still do I told them they shouldn't be doing it ten years ago after that lawyer's case. Of course, they paid no attention. They're probably paying no attention to me right now. But in this courtroom in front of me, the jury will pay attention. MR. JERRY COOK: I appreciate that, Your

Honor. Unfortunately, that does nothing for my son.

THE COURT: I understand that. That may be rectified on appeal. I don't know. At the point of appeal, I did not give that instruction. I'm not sure Ms. Kelley asked for it. I can't recall our conversations. They're on the record. But in any event -- and there candidly is sufficient fair doubt about the accuracy of any jury verdict. As I say, the jury chose not to believe your son. And the FBI agent's testimony was crucial in his conviction.

Despite what I said, and this is why we have juries and not judges. Despite what I've said, I did not disbelieve the agent's testimony, nor did the jury. But I'm sure if you look at the transcript of this trial, my own views were masked for the jury. That's my job. I tell them a number of times, don't try to think how I would decide this case. That's not my job. It's your job to decide it on the facts and laws as they come

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    to you.
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                Go ahead. I'm sorry.
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                MR. JERRY COOK: Also, Your Honor --
                (Discussion had off the record.)
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                THE COURT: Excuse me, Mr. Cook. I'm going
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    to take whatever time is needed and desired, but my
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    successor, who was just confirmed and his commission was
    just signed by the President, has asked me to swear him
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    in at noon. This takes precedence. I'm trying to tell
    people, I'll get there.
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                MR. JERRY COOK: I will try to be briefer,
    Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: No. I tell you only -- I've
    been having these little sidebars.
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                                 The multi tasks we do
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                MR. JERRY COOK:
    today.
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                Your Honor, also as part of this, and which
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    surprised me, is when we did hire Ms. Kelley, we did do
    polygraphs. There was reason to believe from our
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    polygraph expert that the polygraph that the FBI did was
    not even a valid polygraph. That was brought up in the
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    suppression hearing that they did a polygraph. We asked
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    for that information, and we were told by the Assistant
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    United States Attorneys that we weren't entitled to that
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    information about all the reports and the underlying
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reports of a polygraph exam so our expert could evaluate
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    those. I do not believe that is fair.
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                THE COURT: The thing is, the polygraph is
    simply not admissible evidence.
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                MR. JERRY COOK: Not to the Court, but can
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    it go to the credibility, even if there was a valid
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    polygraph done when the agent said there was?
                THE COURT:
                            No.
                                 The door is shut to
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9
    polygraph evidence. The law is clear and unequivocal on
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    that.
11
                MR. JERRY COOK: Okay.
12
                THE COURT: And a prosecutor may but need
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    not take polygraph evidence into consideration in terms
    of charging. That exercises prosecutorial discretion.
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15
    But jurors are never ever told anything about a
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    polygraph one way or the other, probably to preserve the
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    defendant's right against self-incrimination because of
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    the continuing doubt about the accuracy of those
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    machines and results. So that's --
                MR. JERRY COOK: That was my understanding
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    too, Your Honor. But what we were more questioning was
22
    there was a lot of suspect in the credibility of
23
    statements made by Special Agent Pape in this case.
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                THE COURT: Well, still, the polygraph --
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                MR. JERRY COOK: This is basically whether
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he was being honest.
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                MR. CRAWFORD: Your Honor, I'm going to
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    object to any further comments by Mr. Cook relating to
    the credibility of the FBI or any of the witnesses that
4
    testified at trial. This hearing is not about that.
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    This hearing is about --
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                THE COURT: I tend to agree. But I'll
    let -- we're here, Mr. Cook, for purposes of sentencing.
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    Much of what you're saying or at least some portion of
    it no doubt will be found in Ms. Kelley's briefs on
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11
    appeal.
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                MR. JERRY COOK: Yes. Yes, sir.
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                THE COURT: Quite candidly, the comments
    that you are directing to me more properly are addressed
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    to the Court of Appeals.
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                MR. JERRY COOK: Yes, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: But I understand your desire to
18
               Okay. And that's what any Court most
    be heard.
    fundamentally has to provide is the right to be heard.
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                MR. JERRY COOK: I'll wrap up with several
    last points, Your Honor. One is also this is happening
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    to many young Americans. If you study around the
23
    country, this is happening to them, and it's a sad
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    story, and a lot of this is coming from software
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    applications that are out there. LimeWire. I would ask
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the Courts and the U.S. Attorneys do whatever they can 1 2 to shut these guys down. THE COURT: LimeWire has been shut down. 3 Mr. Crawford, do you know? I'm pretty sure it is. 4 MR. CRAWFORD: There are a variety of 5 programs that can be used for file sharing. LimeWire, I 6 7 think, was shut down. 8 THE COURT: They pop up like dandelions in 9 the spring. 10 MR. JERRY COOK: FrostWire. I know it's 11 hard to do that, but to get these guys shut down so this 12 doesn't happen to anybody else. Also, Your Honor, I understand how child 13 pornography is horrific to those who did it and were 14 15 involved in it, who experience the pornography and how it impacts them for many years in the future. These 16 17 young people experience it all. My comment to come here 18 too is if the government -- they know these files. Thev have what they call, I guess, the hash of these files. 19 20 If we can hack the Iranian nuclear program, why can't we write a virus to go out and start destroying these files 21 22 around the world so these individuals are not 23 continuously being abused and try to remove as many of 24 these pictures as we can. That's just something that 25 seems to be very simple to do and get rid of these

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pictures out there so these individuals are not being exposed to the ridicule and stuff again, Your Honor. Your Honor, I will say to wrap up that I know my son, I know his heart --THE COURT: Let me say something that's a bit off track in terms of the simplicity of, to mix a metaphor, putting a stake in the heart of this multi-headed monster. I was in Laredo, Texas last week for sentencing, spent a couple hours at the border inspection stations at a couple bridges in Laredo. Immigration is the same kind of thing. It's this massive problem, and people come up with these solutions that appear simple: Let's build a fence, let's do this, do that. Well, at one crossing point down there 5,000 pedestrians, 4,000 vehicles, and 150 busses pass through each day and 1,100 rail cars. That's not a commercial facility. So I would only say in response that as with that, it was an eye-opener to me to realize what appears to be an easily implemented and potentially successful solution, who knows. I mean, I would agree with you that one would hope that our government is doing everything it can to engage in the kind of cyber warfare against the purveyors of this material, but -- so I agree with you. I'm just not so sure that, like the immigration problem, that it's amenable to easily

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implemented and totally effective solutions. But anyway, go ahead. MR. JERRY COOK: I understand. Our government, it's difficult. I don't want to see these victims of this suffer. That's why if we can do anything about that, I think we should. I know the heart of my son. I've never been more proud of him. I taught him to come up and tell the truth and to do that. I think he said in his statement he could not come in this court and lie. That's what he said since day one. I understand the mandatory minimums, Your Honor, and I disagree with those, and I will do everything in my power to try to get those changed in Congress because taking, as you said, taking it out of your hands, taking it out of the Justice Department's, it's wrong. It's absolutely wrong, Your Honor, and we will do everything about it. I know my son did not do this. I will go to my dying day defending my son for this. But, Your Honor, the computer forensics that we need, we didn't do it during the last part of this because, quite honestly, Your Honor, we're out of money. We're \$200,000 into this. I have no money. He has no money. That's why we didn't do anything after

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post-conviction, because we just couldn't afford it.
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                                                          Wе
    finally came up with $2,500, and that's gone here in
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    several weeks just writing the brief to get this to the
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    Court.
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                THE COURT: Well, your son is entitled to
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    appointed counsel on appeal. And if desired, I and the
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    Sixth Circuit will certainly appoint counsel.
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                MR. JERRY COOK: If I can request, we've
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    talked to attorney Jeff Gamso. We'd like him to do
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    that. We understand it may not be out of your hands to
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    do that.
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                THE COURT: No, I can appoint him, can't I,
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    Amy?
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                I'll recommend to the Circuit. Absolutely.
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    He's very capable and very vigorous, just like Ms.
16
    Kelley.
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                MR. JERRY COOK: That's why we went to him.
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    But, Your Honor, we have no money. He's been willing to
    take it if the Court would file that.
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                THE COURT: I'll take care of it.
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                MR. JERRY COOK: We appreciate that, Your
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             And we also need this forensics.
                                                It's key.
23
    many things have been discovered, as the U.S. Attorney
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    just said. This is the first time. We're learning.
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    We just don't know where to go, what to do. If we can't
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look at that computer again, we only had several days to
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    look at it. It just wasn't enough time to be prepared
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    for trial. I'd ask you to reconsider to let him have
    access to that.
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                THE COURT: That's what I'm doing.
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                MR. JERRY COOK: I'd appreciate that.
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                THE COURT: It's the other motion I'm being
    briefed. Why don't you brief that one too. I'll
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    withhold judgment. Go ahead and file a written
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    response, Mr. Crawford, to the motion on the computer,
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    and Ms. Kelley can reply. I hope to get a decision by
    mid August at the latest.
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                MR. JERRY COOK: I'd just like to thank Your
    Honor for what you've done in this. I know it's a heavy
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    responsibility you bear. I'd like to thank Ms. Kelley
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    for what she's done, tell my son I love him dearly.
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    U.S. attorneys, I know they have a tough job, and
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    they're in a no-win situation as well. But, Your Honor,
    I just don't think this is just. And I think you
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    realize that as well, and we appreciate anything you can
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    do for us and for Alex. Thank you very much.
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                THE COURT: Ms. Kelley, anything further on
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    behalf of your client before I ask Mr. Cook if he has
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    anything that he wishes further to say?
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                MS. KELLEY: We're ready to proceed, Your
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1 Honor. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Cook, Ms. Kelley read your letter, but you still retain the right to speak to me on 3 your own behalf. 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. THE COURT: Mr. Crawford, anything further 6 7 from the government? 8 MR. CRAWFORD: No, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Formally to pronounce sentence, pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 and 18 10 U.S. Code, Section 3553(a), it's the judgment of this 11 12 Court that the defendant, Alex David Cook, be and hereby 13 is committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of 72 months on each Counts 1 14 15 and 2 and a term of 24 months on Count 3, all to be served concurrently. 16 17 Upon release from imprisonment the defendant 18 shall be placed on supervised release for a term of ten years each, Counts 1, 2, and 3, all to be served 19 20 concurrently. 21 Within 72 hours of release from the custody 22 of the Bureau of Prisons, you shall report in person to 23 the U.S. Probation Office in the district in which you 24 are released, or the Pretrial Service and Probation 25 Office in this district.

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There will be no fine. You have to pay a special assessment of \$300 which is due immediately. How soon can you pay that? July 2? THE DEFENDANT: I could probably be able to do that, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. I'll make it by July 2. While on supervised release you shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime. Shall not illegally possess a controlled substance. Shall comply with the standard conditions adopted by this Court, which you will be made known -- aware upon beginning supervised release, and the following additional conditions: You shall not possess a firearm, ammunition, destructive device or dangerous weapon. For the rest of your life you can never lawfully again possess a firearm, even for hunting or sport or recreational activities. Simply absolutely prohibited. While on supervised release you shall diligently seek to obtain and if you obtain diligently seek to maintain lawful, gainful employment. And you shall keep the probation office -- Pretrial Service and Probation Office fully informed about your activities in that regard. You shall likewise provide the probation officer with access to any requested financial information. For the remainder of your life you, unless the laws change, you'll have to comply with

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the terms and conditions of the Sex Offender Notification Act, the Adam Walsh Act. You also have to comply with the Minor Protection and Restriction Program as directed by the probation officer. If you have access to a computer of any sort under any circumstance at any location it will be at the sole direction and control of the U.S. Pretrial Service and Probation Officer. And you shall not access any computer in any way at any time at any location for any purpose whatsoever without the prior authorization of the Pretrial Service and Probation Officer. While on supervised release you shall commit your person, residence, place of business, computer, and/or vehicle to a warrantless search conducted and controlled by the U.S. Pretrial Service and Probation Officer based upon reasonable suspicion that you were in possession of contraband or violation of a condition of release or evidence of a violation of criminal law. You shall notify the residents with whom you are living that the premises may be subject to search pursuant to that provision. You shall cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer. You're aware you do have a right to appeal

both your conviction and your sentence. I will let the

record show that I deem that you've filed a timely

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notice of appeal and have done so orally through counsel today; however, to protect your rights to appeal you must file the written notice of appeal within 14 days of today's date or you'll lose forever whatever right you might otherwise have to challenge either your conviction or your sentence. Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: And I meant what I said, if I erred, I sincerely hope that the Court of Appeals reverses me and gives you either a new sentencing hearing or a new trial. And if the trial were to be in front of me, I can assure you that I would avoid whatever error may have led to reversal. And I would do everything in my power, as I believe I did so far, to give you a full and fair trial under the Constitution and laws. So in the event you do secure reversal, neither you nor your attorney should have any apprehension that somehow I will hold that against you. That would be a violation of my oath to uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States to do anything of that mean spirit and totally improper response or thing to do. To give you an understanding of my reasons for the sentence I have imposed under Section 3553(a)

and the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, I have considered

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the nature and circumstances of the offense. This is obviously a very serious offense. Nobody in this courtroom disputes that for a moment. And that is why it is punished severely. As I have indicated, like many of my colleagues on the federal bench, the sentences imposed for this conduct tend to be far too severe. I have given far more severe sentences where the cases involved defendants who committed violent sexually abusive crimes against minors, served their time for that, then come out and done this sort of activity. However, as far as I am concerned, as far as I can tell, you pose absolutely no danger to children of any kind whatsoever. Whatever your motives were in engaging in that activity which the jury found you quilty of, they were at worst self-gratification. But nonetheless, so far -- and your dad had a good thought. Maybe there's a better way to do it, just as there's a much better way to control gun violence in this country than sending people to prison because they have a prior felony record and have a gun, but that's what we do day in and day out in this country. We don't always take the best way to address serious problems. We don't in that regard, perhaps we don't in this regard either. I will recommend to the Bureau of Prisons that you be placed in an institution which will protect

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you, because the Bureau has an absolute right to protect you. You're a young man. Prisons are places unfortunately where there are predatory and truly violent, evil people. And it's up to the Bureau of Prisons, its responsibility to take all necessary measures to protect your well-being and your welfare. And to the extent that you ever have any apprehension in that regard, I advise you to notify the prison authorities and so that they're aware of whatever your concerns and circumstances are and can take, as I hope they do, the necessary measures to protect you. I believe -- I realize that neither you nor anyone else in this courtroom, except perhaps the government, believe that the sentence is just. I hope that it promotes -- enhances respect for the law. primary purpose is not individual deterrence. I have no doubt that you will live the rest of your life as a law-abiding citizen, as you did clearly until this issue and problem. But its primary purpose is public deterrence. I hope that the government publicizes this sentence, not to shame you or make life for your family and your friends and your relatives in Fredericktown and elsewhere any more difficult than it's been for the past year or so, but simply so that other people who might be tempted out of curiosity or whatever to do this sort of

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stuff realize the serious consequences of doing so. The purpose of my sentence is almost exclusively public deterrence.

Let me say one final thing. As devastating as this whole event has been for you particularly and for your family and your friends, and as incredible as it is, you are a young man. You will still be a young man when you go home, with the help of the probation office, and that's what they're there for. You should be able to get yourself back on two feet and headed in the right direction for the rest of your life. I urge you, while in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons, to take every opportunity that you can to further your education and that you return -- that you continue the college career that this has interrupted. It may seem like much of your life will be past by the time you come home, but it really is true that you will still be a very young man, and all of your life will lie ahead of you. So I sincerely hope that you take every opportunity and advantage of every opportunity to move forward and to put this and what it has caused to you and your family behind you. Despite what I said earlier, I wish you well. And this is simply a very tragic situation. And I wish you well.

Does any party have any objection to any

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part of these proceedings not previously made?
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                MR. CRAWFORD: Your Honor, for the record I
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    would object to the variance from the guideline
    calculated in the presentence report.
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                THE COURT: Ms. Kelley, any objection to any
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    part of the proceedings not previously made?
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                MS. KELLEY: Not at this point, Your Honor.
                There is one other matter I would like to
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9
    raise.
            It has to do with the date for my reply brief on
    the two motions. July 4th falls during that window of
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    time. Could I have at least until the 12th?
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                THE COURT: That's no problem.
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                That will conclude this proceeding.
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                (Concluded at 12:16 p.m.)
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16
                      CERTIFICATE
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18
       I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
19
    from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled
20
    matter.
21
22
23
    Tracy L. Spore, RMR, CRR
                                            Date
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